TABLE 2.5. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS				
	Alternatives			
Discipline	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
Air Quality	$PM_{2.5}$, CO_2, and ozone emissions would increase as a result of 156,425 acres/decade from prescribed fire treatments.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	$PM_{2.5}$, CO_2, and ozone emissions would increase as a result of 50,900 acres/decade of prescribed fire treatments.
	Beneficial reduction of PM_{10} and other windborne particulate from erosion of exposed soils as a result of increasing vegetation and lowering soil disturbance.	Due to less restrictive management in many areas, PM_{10} and other windblown particulate from erosion of exposed soils would be higher than under Alternative A.	Due to more restrictive management in many areas, PM_{10} and other windblown particulate from erosion of exposed soils would be lower than under Alternative A.	Same as Alternative B.
	Mineral resource decisions: projected concentrations of CO, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, SO_2 and NO_x would not have adverse impacts as they would be below the applicable NAAQS as modeled for 1-hour, 8-hour, 24-hour, and annual time frames.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
Cultural Resources	Restriction of OHV travel to designated routes in areas of high cultural resource site density would beneficially reduce potential impacts to cultural resources.	Similar to Alternative A.	Restrictions on OHV travel and mineral development in the areas of high cultural resource site density would have the most beneficial impacts on high-density cultural sites.	Unrestricted OHV travel and mineral development in areas of high cultural resource density would have the highest potential for adverse impacts to sites.
	156,425 acres/decade of	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	50,900 acres/decade of

TABLE 2.5. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS				
	Alternatives			
Discipline	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
	prescribed fire to reduce fuels and lessen wildfire severity would have beneficial impacts on cultural resources.			prescribed fire to reduce fuels and lessen wildfire severity would have beneficial impacts to cultural resources, but less than the other alternatives.
	Potential acquisition of Indian trust lands, and other areas, as well as pursuing a locatable mineral withdrawal or other protective measures for certain areas would have beneficial impacts on potential cultural sites in these areas.	Potential acquisition of Indian trust lands only would have beneficial impacts on potential cultural sites in these areas. Impacts from locatable mineral withdrawals would be the same as Alternative A.	Similar to Alternative A, except that an easement for the Uintah Railroad bed, a known and documented historical cultural site, would be pursued, with potential beneficial impacts to cultural resources.	Unspecified lands and realty decisions would have unknown impacts on cultural resources. Pursuing locatable mineral and agricultural withdrawals would have beneficial impacts on cultural resources.
	Moderate beneficial impacts to cultural resources from limitations and restrictions imposed on OHV travel.	Greater potential for impacts to cultural resources than Alternative A, with less beneficial impacts from limitations and restrictions on OHV travel.	The most limitations and restrictions on OHV travel would have the most beneficial impacts on cultural resources.	Unspecified travel management actions under this alternative, with the least restrictions on OHV travel would have the fewest beneficial and potentially the most adverse impacts on cultural resources.
	Areas designated as VRM Class I and II would provide greater protection, and more beneficial impacts to cultural resources than Alternatives B and D.	Areas designated as VRM Class I and II would provide greater protection than Alternative D, but less than A and C.	Areas designated as VRM Class I and II would provide the most protection (with the greatest beneficial impacts) to cultural resources.	Alternative D would provide the least protection and fewest beneficial impacts to cultural resources from VRM Classes I and II.

TABLE 2.5. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS				
	Alternatives			
Discipline	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
Environmental Justice	Indian tribes would benefit from revenues derived from rights-of-way grants to oil and gas industry, but traditions and religious sites could be adversely impacted.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Similar impacts to Alternative A, except that Hill Creek extension would not be developed. Adverse impacts to human health would be reduced under this alternative.
	Minerals development could adversely reduce or replace tribal livestock grazing, decrease opportunities for hunting and gathering, and ceremonial worship.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Similar to Alternative A.
Fire Management	156,425 acres/decade of prescribed fire would reduce fuel loading and the risk of a large-scale, catastrophic fire.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	50,900 acres/decade of prescribed fire would reduce fuel loading and the risk of a large-scale, catastrophic fire.
	243,667 AUMs would be allotted, which translates to fine-fuels reduction, though less than Alternative D.	244,152 AUMs would be allotted, which translates to fine-fuels reduction, though less than Alternative D.	186,309 AUMs would be allotted, which translates to the least amount of fine-fuels reduction.	246,187 AUMs would be allotted, which translates to the greatest amount of fine-fuels reduction.
	Approximately 18,945 acres of surface disturbance would pose a greater risk for wildland fire due to minerals development (and surface disturbances) within the	Impacts similar to those described under Alternative A, with approximately 19,033 acres at risk from minerals-related wildland fire.	Impacts similar to those described under Alternative A, with approximately 18,757 acres at risk from minerals-related wildland fire.	Impacts similar to those described under Alternative A, with approximately 18,212 acres at risk from minerals-related wildland fire.

TABLE 2.5. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS				
	Alternatives			
Discipline	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
	BLM administered areas of the VPA, in the short term and long term. Rangeland improvement would occur on 34,640 acres, with beneficial impacts on fire management. Seven SRMAs, 400 miles of non-motorized trails, and 800 miles of motorized trails would increase indirect fire risks from human- and vehicle-caused ignitions. 552,663 acres of forest and woodland available for treatment would reduce wildfire risk.	Rangeland improvement would occur on 50,900 acres, with beneficial impacts on fire management. Fire risks similar to Alternative A, but with only four SRMAs, 800 miles of motorized trails, and no non-motorized trails. 554,108 acres of forest and woodland available for treatment would reduce wildfire risk.	Rangeland improvement would occur on 45,860 acres, with beneficial impacts on fire management. Fire risks similar to Alternative A, with six SRMAs and 400 miles of non-motorized trails. Same as Alternative A.	Rangeland improvement would occur on 40,390 acres, with beneficial impacts on fire management. Fire risks similar to but less than Alternative A, with 4 SRMAs and designation of 57+ miles of non-motorized trails. Impacts similar to but less than Alternative A, with 288,200 acres (88,200 acres of forest and 200,100 acres of woodland) available for treatment to reduce fire risks.
Hazardous Materials	Potentially increased long-term, indirect, adverse impacts from hazardous material use, generation, storage, transportation, and/or disposal associated with the development of 172 miles and 2,836,475	Impacts similar to Alternative A, but with 2,905,472 acres of minerals resources.	Impacts similar to Alternative A, but with 2,610,904 acres of minerals resources.	Impacts similar to Alternative A, but with 2,516,557 acres of minerals resources.

TABLE 2.5. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS				
	Alternatives			
Discipline	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
	acres of mineral resources.			
Lands and Realty	Pursuing easements for Cowboy Canyon, Bonanza Bridge, and Wagon Hound Road would beneficially permit public access to the White River.	No pursuit of easements to Cowboy Canyon, Bonanza Bridge, and Wagon Hound Road.	Similar impacts as Alternative A.	Unspecified actions on pursuit of easements.
	Acquisition of Indian Trust lands in Bitter Creek and Sweetwater Canyon would beneficially allow public access and improved management of the area. 40,348 acres would be pursued as a locatable mineral withdrawal.	Administration access only sought for Indian Trust lands in Bitter Creek and Sweetwater Canyon would have adverse impacts on cohesive management of the area.	Similar impacts as Alternative A.	Unspecified actions on acquisition of Indian Trust lands.
	Pursuing locatable mineral withdrawals would have beneficial impacts on values and resources in those designated areas.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Similar impacts as Alternative A, except mineral withdrawals would not be sought in the Book Cliffs (401 acres) and along the White River (9,218 acres), but seeking withdrawals for 5,000 acres of potential or developed recreation sites would be beneficial.
Livestock and Grazing Management	156,425 acres/decade of prescribed fire would produce beneficial improvements in the health, biomass, age class, and	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	50,900 acres/decade of prescribed fire would produce beneficial improvements in the health, biomass, age class, and

TABLE 2.5. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS				
	Alternatives			
Discipline	A	B	C	D
	diversity of forage.			diversity of forage, though at a less degree than the other alternatives.
	Phenology-based use system would have minimal impacts on rangeland health. 137,838 AUMs allocated to livestock, a 5.7% AUM reduction compared to Alternative D.	Billed use based system. 139,163 AUMs allocated to livestock, a 4.8% AUM reduction from Alternative D.	Adjudicated use based system. 77,294 AUMs allocated to livestock, a 47.1% AUM reduction from Alternative D.	Permitted use based system. 146,161 AUMs allocated to livestock.
	50% upland vegetation utilization by livestock, and 30% riparian vegetation utilization would set limits on grazing impacts.	60% upland vegetation utilization by livestock and 50% riparian vegetation utilization would set limits on grazing impacts.	Same as Alternative A.	Upland and riparian vegetation utilization are unspecified, and proper use would potentially not be maintained.
	Oil and gas well construction would cause adverse short-term loss of 348 AUMs and long-term adverse loss of 255 AUMs from constructed physical facilities and activities.	Oil and gas well construction would cause adverse short-term loss of 349 AUMs and long-term adverse loss of 256 AUMs from constructed physical facilities and activities.	Oil and gas well construction would cause adverse short-term loss of 344 AUMs and long-term adverse loss of 252 AUMs from constructed physical facilities and activities.	Oil and gas well construction would cause adverse short-term loss of 334 AUMs and long-term adverse loss of 245 AUMs from constructed physical facilities and activities.
	Rangeland improvements would treat 34,640 acres of forage, build 69 miles of fence, construct 812 guzzlers/reservoirs, and develop 51 springs/wells for long-term beneficial impacts on livestock and	Rangeland improvements would treat 50,900 acres of forage, 369 miles of fence, construct 1,165 guzzlers/reservoirs, and develop 78 springs/wells with impacts similar to Alternative A.	Rangeland improvements would treat 45,860 acres of forage, 129 miles of fence, construct 811 guzzlers/reservoirs, and develop 87 springs/wells with impacts similar to Alternative A.	Rangeland improvements would treat 40,390 acres of forage, 65 miles of fence, construct 775 guzzlers/reservoirs, and develop 74 springs/wells with impacts similar to Alternative A.

TABLE 2.5. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS				
	Alternatives			
Discipline	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
	grazing. OHV use would cause adverse loss of 372 AUMs.	OHV use would cause adverse loss of 326 AUMs.	Same as Alternative B.	OHV use would cause an unquantifiable, but very high, adverse loss of AUMs.
Minerals	1,780,860 acres available for oil and gas leasing, a 16% increase over Alternative D, would have direct beneficial impacts on minerals development from increased revenues and royalties. Adverse impacts from reduction of finite minerals resources after extraction. Impacts to non-fluid mineral resources would be similar.	1,819,397 acres available for oil and gas leasing, a 18% increase over Alternative D, with impacts similar to Alternative A for fluid and non-fluid minerals.	1,627,085 acres available for oil and gas leasing, a 6% increase over Alternative D, with minor adverse impacts from reduced availability of the resource for extraction and reduced royalties and revenues. Impacts to non-fluid mineral resources would be similar to Alternative A.	1,536,030 acres available for oil and gas leasing, with adverse impacts similar to Alternative A. Non-fluid minerals impacts similar to Alternative A.
	Cultural actions would have long-term indirect economically adverse impacts by increasing costs of development.	Similar to Alternative A.	Similar to Alternative A.	Beneficial impacts to minerals development by opening areas to leasing and development.
	Adverse impacts from decreased exploration opportunities from recreation decisions that limit development.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Unspecified recreation management actions would be beneficial to minerals development.
	Economically adverse	Similar to Alternative A.	Similar to Alternative A.	Similar to Alternative A.

TABLE 2.5. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS

	Alternatives			
Discipline	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
	impacts on minerals development from soils-related steep slope restrictions.			
	Special status species and other wildlife protective timing and spatial limitations would have minor adverse impacts on minerals development by increasing economic costs.	Limitations for protecting special status and other wildlife would be less restrictive than Alternative A, with minor adverse impacts similar to Alternative A.	Similar impacts as Alternative A, but more restrictive, with more adverse economically related impacts to minerals development.	An adverse, but minor, increase in development costs to protect sensitive and other wildlife species.
	513,644 acres of VRM Class I and II areas would adversely impact minerals development and economic gain by increasing production costs and reducing areas of development.	286,801 acres of VRM Class I and II areas would have impacts similar to Alternative D.	768,890 acres of VRM Class I and II areas would have adverse impacts on minerals development similar to Alternative A, but to a greater degree.	286,457 acres of current VRM I and II would have adverse impacts on minerals development by increasing production costs and reducing royalties and revenues.
Paleontology	Long-term, direct, potentially adverse impacts from surface disturbance caused by livestock and grazing, fire management, woodland management, lands and realty decisions, minerals development, and recreation.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
	Long-term beneficial impacts from minerals development of site	No direct, long- or short-term impacts to paleontological resources	Same as Alternative A.	Lands and realty impacts are unknown.

TABLE 2.5. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS				
	Alternatives			
Discipline	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
	discoveries; long-term beneficial impacts of education-related recreational activities. Long-term beneficial impacts of lands and realty decisions that bring resources under BLM management. Beneficial long- and short-term direct-protection-related impacts from travel decisions.	from lands and realty decisions. Similar to Alternative A.	Similar to Alternative A.	Long-term adverse impacts from unrestricted OHV use.
Recreation	On- and off-site interpretive facilities at appropriate archeological and historic sites would be developed. OHV use in the Uinta Foothills would be closed; Little Devil Hole, Upper Willow Creek areas, and Four Mile Wash would be limited to designated routes, with adverse impacts on OHV recreation in these areas. Prescribed burns on 156,425 acres would limit recreation in treatment	Same as Alternative A. Similar to Alternative A, except that Uinta Foothills would not be closed to OHV use. Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A. Similar to Alternative A, except that OHV use in the Uinta Foothills, Little Devil Hole, Upper Willow Creek areas, and Four Mile Wash would be closed. Same as Alternative A.	Interpretive facilities would only be developed at Old Rock Saloon and Nine Mile Canyon archeological sites. OHV use would not be restricted. Similar to Alternative A, except that impacts would be less (prescribed burns

TABLE 2.5. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS				
	Alternatives			
Discipline	A	B	C	D
	areas in the short term, but have long-term beneficial impacts on recreation.			would be permitted on 50,900 acres).
	Minerals development on approximately 2,836,475 acres would have direct and indirect adverse impacts on recreation, except for OHV use that would benefit from additional road construction.	Same as Alternative A, except that approximately 2,905,472 acres would be developed.	Same as Alternative A, except that approximately 2,610,904 acres would be developed.	Same as Alternative A, except that approximately 2,516,557 acres would be developed.
	Backcountry Byway designation would have moderate beneficial impacts on recreation.	Same as Alternative A.	No Backcountry Byways would be designated, having no impacts on recreation.	Same as Alternative C.
	SRMAs would be maintained, designated, or expanded, with beneficial impacts on recreation in (acres): Blue Mountain (42,758) Browns Park (52,720) Nine-Mile Canyon (81,168) White River (24,183) Red Mountain-Dry Fork (24,285) Book Cliffs (273,486) Pelican Lake (1,020)	SRMAs would be maintained or designated, with beneficial impacts on recreation in (acres): Browns Park (18,474) Nine Mile Canyon (44,181) Pelican Lake (1,020) Red Mountain-Dry Fork (24,285)	SRMAs would be maintained, designated, or expanded, with beneficial impacts on recreation in (acres): Blue Mountain (42,758) Browns Park (52,720) Fantasy Canyon (69) Nine-Mile Canyon (81,168) White River (47,130) Red Mountain-Dry Fork (24,285) Book Cliffs (273,486)	Same as Alternative B.

TABLE 2.5. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS				
	Alternatives			
Discipline	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
			Pelican Lake (1,020) – with No Leasing in Wolf Point, Bitter Creek, and the head of Sweetwater Canyon drainages.	
	Development and/or improvement of 800 miles of motorized trails, development and/or maintenance of 400 miles of mechanized (non-motorized) trails, and increasing the number of cabins would have beneficial impacts on recreation.	Improving or developing 800 miles of motorized trails would have beneficial impacts on recreation.	Same as Alternative A, except that 800 miles of motorized trails would not be developed (with adverse impacts from limited OHV recreational opportunities, but beneficial to other recreation activities).	Development of 55 miles of hiking or horse trails and 2 miles of mountain-bike trails would have beneficial impacts on recreation. Red Mountain trail would be managed as a motorized trail.
	Mitigation of noise and light pollution around Dinosaur National Monument would have a beneficial impact.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Unspecified.
	Special Designation Areas-ACECs totaling 345,850 acres would be beneficial to recreation and include (acres): Bitter Creek (68,834) Browns Park (52,721) Coyote Basin (87,743) Lears Canyon (1,375) Lower Green River	Special Designation Areas-ACECs totaling 170,886 acres would be beneficial to recreation and include (acres): Browns Park (18,474) Coyote Basin (47,659) Lears Canyon (1,375) Nine Mile Canyon (44,181)	Special Designation Areas-ACECs totaling 681,310 acres would be beneficial to recreation and include (acres): Bitter Creek (68,834) Bitter Creek/P.R. Spring (78,591) Browns Park (52,721) Coyote Basin Complex	Special Designation Areas-ACECs totaling 165,944 acres would be beneficial to recreation and include acreages the same as Alternative B, except that Coyote Basin would not be designated and Browns Park and the Lower Green River would have less acreage in the ACEC.

TABLE 2.5. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS				
	Alternatives			
Discipline	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
	(10,170) Nine Mile Canyon (48,000) Pariette (10,437) Red Creek (24,475) Red Mountain-Dry Fork (24,285) White River (17,810)	Pariette (10,437) Red Creek (24,475) Red Mountain-Dry Fork (24,285)	(124,161) Four Mile Wash (50,280) Lears Canyon (1,375) Lower Green River (10,170) Main Canyon (100,915) Middle Green River (6,768) Nine Mile Canyon (81,168) Pariette (10,437) Red Creek (24,475) Red Mountain-Dry Fork (24,285) White River (47,130)	
	72 miles of Wild and Scenic River suitability designations for segments of the White and Green Rivers	52 miles of Wild and Scenic River suitability designations for segments of the Green River under this alternative.	216 miles of Wild and Scenic River suitability designations for segments of the White River, Nine-Mile Creek, Green River, Evacuation Creek, Bitter Creek, and Argyle Creek.	Same as Alternative B.
	6,202 acres would be designated as open to OHV travel, 1,643,475 acres would be designated as limited, 75,845 acres would be closed, and 4,860 of designated routes would have long-term beneficial impacts on OHV recreation	5,434 acres would be open to OHV use, 1,659,901 acres would be designated as limited, 60,187 acres would be closed to OHV use, and 4,860 of designated routes would have impacts similar to Alternative A.	5,434 acres would be open to OHV use, 1,353,529 acres would be designated as limited, 366,559 acres would be closed to OHV use, and 4,707 of designated routes would have impacts similar to Alternative A.	787,859 acres would remain open to OHV travel, 887,275 acres would be designated as limited, and 50,388 acres as closed to OHV use. There would be beneficial impacts for OHV users. There would be adverse impacts to other

TABLE 2.5. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS				
	Alternatives			
Discipline	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
	and long-term beneficial impacts on other forms of recreation by reducing recreation use conflicts.		Alternative A.	recreational activities, and resource use conflicts would continue.
Riparian Resources	Prescribed fire allowed on 156,425 acres/decade would result in fewer adverse impacts from wildland fire to riparian resources.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Prescribed fire allowed on 50,900 acres/decade would result in more adverse impacts from wildland fire to riparian resources compared with the other alternatives.
	245,649 AUMs allotted with 30% riparian utilization would cause more adverse impacts to riparian resources than Alternative C.	244,034 AUMs allotted with greater forage utilization (50%) in riparian areas would cause more adverse impacts to riparian resources than Alternative C.	187,450 AUMs allotted with 30% riparian utilization would have the least adverse impacts to riparian resources.	246,128 AUMs allotted with unspecified use of riparian areas would have the greatest adverse impacts to riparian resources.
	Increased public access via easements and acquisitions, and agricultural entry on withdrawn lands would expose riparian areas to adverse impacts from resource degradation.	No easements or acquisitions sought. Agricultural entry on withdrawn lands would expose riparian areas to adverse impacts from resource degradation.	Similar to Alternative A, though somewhat greater adverse impacts could occur if more easements or acquisitions were sought than under Alternative A.	Unspecified amounts of land easements and acquisitions.
	Rangeland improvements would treat 34,640 acres, with the least beneficial impacts to riparian resources from improving	Rangeland improvements would treat 50,900 acres, with impacts similar to Alternative A, but would be the most beneficial of all	Rangeland improvements would treat 45,860 acres, with impacts similar to but less than Alternative B.	Rangeland improvements would treat 40,390 acres, with impacts similar to Alternative A.

TABLE 2.5. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS				
	Alternatives			
Discipline	A	B	C	D
	filtration (reducing sedimentation) and reducing livestock watering within riparian areas.	the alternatives.		
	Beneficial impacts from designating SRMAs, managing OHV use. Long-term adverse impacts from trail development	Similar to Alternative D, but with less beneficial impacts caused by trail development, which would adversely impact riparian areas.	Similar to Alternative A, but would have the most beneficial impacts on riparian resources.	Beneficial impacts from continued management of SRMAs, management of OHV use, and limited trail development.
	Riparian decisions would be the most beneficial under this alternative, with lowest riparian utilization.	50% utilization of riparian vegetation would have more beneficial impacts than Alternative D, but less than A.	Same as Alternative A.	The least beneficial, least protective of the alternatives for riparian resources because management actions are unspecified.
	Closing obsolete roads and limiting OHV use would have more long-term, direct, beneficial impacts on riparian resources than Alternative D, but less than Alternative C.	Management of OHV use would have more beneficial impacts than Alternative D, but less than A and C.	Closing obsolete roads and placing the most limitations on OHV use would have the most beneficial impacts on riparian resources.	Unspecified road and trail closures, and the most Open-class OHV use would have long-term adverse impacts on riparian resources.
	552,663 acres of woodlands treated or harvested would have long-term adverse impacts caused by soil erosion.	554,108 acres of woodlands harvested or treated would have impacts similar to Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	288,300 acres of woodlands harvested or treated would have the least adverse impacts on riparian resources caused by soil erosion.

TABLE 2.5. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS				
	Alternatives			
Discipline	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
Social and Economic Considerations	Mineral Development: 214,615 jobs over 20 years. $3.8 billion in development costs $437,000,000 in sales of oil and gas. $8,577,192 in royalties to state. Recreation: Long-term, indirect beneficial impacts on communities from development of recreational opportunities, increased tourist spending, and limits on other activities.	Mineral Development: 215,924 jobs over 20 years. $3.8 billion in development costs. $440,000,000 in sales of oil and gas. $8,630,003 in royalties to state. Recreation: Similar impacts as Alternative D. Less recreational opportunities than Alternative A, with fewer long-term indirect beneficial impacts from tourism.	Mineral Development: 195,544 jobs over 20 years. $3.4 billion in development costs over 20 years. $398,000,000 in sales of oil and gas. $7,822,916 in royalties to state. Recreation: Similar impacts as Alternative A. More potential for visitation and recreational opportunities than Alternative B, but less economic gain than Alternative A.	Mineral Development: 215,260 jobs over 20 years. $3.8 billion in development costs over 20 years. $438,000,000 in sales of oil and gas. $8,603,107 in royalties to state. Recreation: Current recreational opportunities support 542,000 total visitation, $83,700,000 total traveler spending, $1,600,000 in recreation related taxes, with 1,578 in recreation related jobs.
Soils and Water Resources	Prescribed burning on 156,425 acres/decade would cause short-term erosion on: -20,335 acres of water-erodible soils -123,575 acres of wind-erodible soils, and reclamation difficulty on: -14,078 acres of sodic soils -31,285 acres of saline soils -10,949 acres of gypsic	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Management for prescribed burning on 50,900 acres/decade would have 3 times less short-term adverse impacts on soils.

TABLE 2.5. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS				
	Alternatives			
Discipline	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
	soils			
	50% forage utilization and 245,649 AUMs allocated would moderate adverse impacts on soil and water resources through loss of cover and trampling.	60% forage utilization and 244,034 AUMs allocated would have impacts similar to Alternative A.	60% forage utilization and 187,450 AUMs allocated would have the least adverse impacts on soil and water resources through loss of cover and trampling.	246,128 AUMs allocated and unspecified forage utilization would potentially have the greatest adverse impacts on soil and water resources through loss of cover and trampling.
	Increased public access via easements and acquisitions, and agricultural entry on proposed land withdrawals would expose soil and water resources to potential degradation.	No easements or acquisitions would be sought. Agricultural entry on withdrawn lands would expose soil and water resources to potential degradation.	Similar to Alternative A, though somewhat greater impacts may occur if more easements/acquisitions are sought than those under Alternative A.	Land withdrawals that would preclude agricultural entry would have the least adverse impacts on soil and water resources compared with other alternatives. Unspecified land easements and acquisitions.
	1,789,380 acres available for oil and gas development, adversely impacting 18,945 acres of soils in the long-term on approximately 6,342 wells.	1,819,397 acres available for oil and gas development, adversely impacting 19,033 acres of soils in the long term on approximately 6,391 wells.	1,627,085 acres available for oil and gas development, adversely impacting 18,757 acres of soils in the long term on approximately 6,224 wells.	1,536,052 acres available for oil and gas development, adversely impacting 18,212 acres of soils in the long term on approximately 5,856 wells.
	34,640 acres of rangeland treatments would beneficially impact vegetation cover, reducing erosion and sedimentation by the least amount.	50,900 acres of rangeland treatments would beneficially impact vegetation cover, reducing erosion and sedimentation by the greatest amount.	45,860 acres of rangeland treatments would beneficially impact vegetation cover, reducing erosion and sedimentation.	40,390 acres of rangeland treatments would beneficially improve vegetative cover, thereby reducing erosion and sedimentation.

TABLE 2.5. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS				
	Alternatives			
Discipline	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
	Designating 3 backcountry byways, 5 SRMAs, 400 miles of non-motorized trails, and 800 miles of motorized trails would likely have adverse impacts from erosion, sedimentation, and soil degradation. Limiting OHV use to trails for game retrieval would beneficially impact soils.	Designating 3 backcountry byways, and 800 miles of motorized trails would likely have adverse impacts from erosion, sedimentation, and soil degradation. Allowing OHV off trails to retrieve game would be adverse to soils.	Designating 5 SRMAs, and 400 miles of non-motorized would have adverse impacts caused by erosion, sedimentation, and soil degradation. Limiting OHV use to trails for game retrieval would beneficially impact soils.	Designating 3 backcountry byways, 5 SRMAs, and 57+ miles of motorized trails (and unlimited access) would likely have adverse impacts caused by erosion, sedimentation, and soil degradation.
	30% forage utilization of riparian areas would adversely impact soils through loss of cover and trampling and subsequent sedimentation.	50% forage utilization of riparian areas put moderate stress on soils through loss of cover and trampling and subsequent sedimentation.	Same as Alternative A.	Unspecified forage utilization of riparian areas would put the most stress on soils through loss of cover and trampling and subsequent sedimentation.
	Restrictions on surface-disturbing activities for slopes 21-40% and greater than 40% would reduce erosion and sedimentation.	Restrictions on surface-disturbing activities for slopes greater than 20% would reduce erosion and sedimentation, but less than Alternative A and C.	Restrictions on surface-disturbing activities for slopes 21-40% and greater than 40% would reduce erosion and sedimentation.	Restrictions on surface disturbing for mineral activities only for slopes greater than 40% would reduce erosion and sedimentation, but less than Alternatives A or C.
	345,850 acres of special designations and 72 miles of Wild and Scenic River designation would limit erosion and sedimentation through specific manage-	170,886 acres of special designation and 52 miles of Wild and Scenic River designation would limit erosion and sedimentation through specific manage-	681,310 acres of special designations and 216 miles of Wild and Scenic River designation would limit erosion and sedimentation through specific manage-	408,394 acres of special designations and 52 miles of Wild and Scenic River designation would limit erosion and sedimentation through specific manage-

TABLE 2.5. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS				
	Alternatives			
Discipline	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
	ment guidelines of these areas. Stream habitat improvements and maintenance would have beneficial impacts by reducing soil erosion and sedimentation. <u>OHV Use</u>: -6,202 acres open -1,643,475 acres limited -75,845 acres closed -4,860 miles of designated routes would limit adverse impacts caused by erosion and sedimentation. Management of 552,663 acres of forest and woodlands harvested would result in short-term adverse impacts from erosion and sedimentation, but long-term beneficial impacts by reducing wildland fire risks.	ment guidelines of these areas. Similar impacts, but less than Alternative A. <u>OHV Use</u>: -5,434 acres open -1,659,901 acres limited -60,187 acres closed -4,861 miles of designated routes would allow more adverse OHV-caused erosion and sedimentation. Same as Alternative A.	ment guidelines of these areas. Same as Alternative A. <u>OHV Use</u>: -5,434 acres open -1,353,529 acres limited -366,559 acres closed -4,707 miles of routes designate would allow the least OHV-caused erosion and sedimentation. Same as Alternative A	ment guidelines of these areas. The least beneficial indirect protection of soil and water resources of all alternatives from stream habitat improvement and maintenance. <u>OHV Use</u>: -787,859 acres open -887,275 acres limited -50,388 acres closed -undesignated routes would have long-term adverse impacts from OHV-caused soil erosion and sedimentation. Management of 288,300 acres of forest and woodlands harvested would result in the highest amount of adverse short-term erosion and sedimentation from disturbance during management, but long-term beneficial impacts from reduce wildland fire.
Special Designations	345,850 acres of ACEC designation, 52,978 acres of WSAs, and 72 miles of	170,886 acres of ACEC designation, 52,978 acres of WSAs, and 52 miles of	681,310 acres of ACEC designation, 52,978 acres of WSAs, and 216 miles of	165,944 acres of ACEC designation, 52,978 acres of WSAs, and 52 miles of

TABLE 2.5. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS				
	Alternatives			
Discipline	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
	W&SR recommended designations would result in the second highest amount of benefits to rangeland, fire, soil, watershed, vegetation, riparian, woodland, and wildlife resources.	W&SR recommended designations would result in the third highest amount of benefits to rangeland, fire, soil, watershed, vegetation, riparian, woodland, and wildlife resources.	W&SR recommended designations would result in the highest amount of benefits to rangeland, fire, soil, watershed, vegetation, riparian, woodland, and wildlife resources.	W&SR recommended designations would result in the least amount of benefits to rangeland, fire, soil, watershed, vegetation, riparian, woodland, and wildlife resources.
Special Status Species	156,425 acres/decade of prescribed fire would help beneficially restore habitat health over the long term, though individual displacement and loss of habitat would be adverse in the short term.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	50,900 acres/decade of prescribed fire would have similar impacts as Alternative A, but on a smaller scale.
	36,267 acres of mineral withdrawals would preclude mineral entry, providing beneficial protection of special status species.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	35,900 acres of mineral withdrawals would preclude agricultural and mineral entry and provide beneficial protection of special status species.
	1,776,782 acres associated with mineral development would have impacts similar to Alternative D, but to a greater degree.	1,819,397 acres associated with mineral development would have impacts similar to Alternative D, but to the highest degree of all the alternatives.	1,627,085 acres associated with mineral development would have impacts similar to Alternative D, but to a slightly higher degree.	1,536,0303 acres associated with mineral development would cause moderate reductions in the AUMs available to wildlife, adversely increase habitat fragmentation, cause adverse deterioration of fisheries and wildlife habitats, and disruption and

TABLE 2.5. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS				
	Alternatives			
Discipline	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
				alteration of seasonal migration routes. Note: This alternative does not include the acreage for the Hill Creek Extension as it was not leased in the Book Cliffs RMP.
	34,640 acres of rangeland improvements would benefit special status species where additional water sources were established and habitat were restored, though improvements could have adverse impacts if livestock move into areas that have received little grazing in the past.	50,900 acres of rangeland improvements would have impacts similar to Alternative A.	45,860 acres of rangeland improvements would have impacts similar to Alternative A.	40,390 acres of rangeland improvements would have impacts similar to Alternative A.
	Establishment of 3 backcountry byways, 5 SRMAs, 400 miles of non-motorized and 800 miles of motorized trails would expose areas that may have special status species, causing displacement, disturbance, and/or harm.	Establishment of 3 backcountry byways, and 800 miles of motorized trails would expose areas that may have special status species, causing displacement, disturbance, and/or harm.	Establishment of 5 SRMAs, and 400 miles of non-motorized would expose areas that may have special status species, causing displacement, disturbance, and/or harm.	Minimal recreational management oversight and unrestricted OHV use on 787,859 acres would expose areas that may have special status species, causing displacement, disturbance, and/or harm.
	Riparian habitat would be utilized to 30% of	Riparian habitat would be utilized to 50% to maintain	Same as Alternative A.	Unspecified riparian use would not beneficially

TABLE 2.5. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS				
	Alternatives			
Discipline	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
	vegetation, which would indirectly reduce erosion of stream banks and sedimentation of stream habitat.	vegetation, which would indirectly reduce erosion of stream banks and sedimentation of stream habitat, but less than Alternatives A and C.		impact special status species.
	345,850 acres of ACEC designation, 52,978 acres of WSAs, and 72 miles of W&SR recommended designations would help maintain habitat for special status species.	170,886 acres of ACEC designation, 52,978 acres of WSAs, and 52 miles of W&SR recommended designations would help maintain habitat for special status species.	681,310 acres of ACEC designation, 52,978 acres of WSAs, and 216 miles of W&SR recommended designations would help maintain habitat for special status species.	165,944 acres of ACEC designation, 52,978 acres of WSAs, and 52 miles of W&SR recommended designations would help maintain habitat for special status species.
	Beneficial seasonal and spatial buffers would be created for raptor species under guidance of Best Management Practices, which would include implementation of buffers comparable to the USFWS raptor guidelines. Implementation of sage grouse protection measures would have beneficial impacts on this species.	Raptors managed at less restrictive levels than Alternative A. Sage grouse management similar to Alternative A, but less protective.	USFWS seasonal and spatial buffers would be implemented for raptor species. Sage grouse protection measures would be more beneficially restrictive than other alternatives.	Seasonal and spatial buffers would be created for raptor species under the Diamond Mountain area for the twenty special status or sensitive raptor species listed in the Diamond Mountain RMP. Raptor buffers in the Book Cliffs area would remain unspecified. Current management would be applied to sage grouse.
	Colorado cutthroat trout would be beneficially reintroduced into 9 streams and their tributaries.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Similar impacts as Alternative A.

TABLE 2.5. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS				
	Alternatives			
Discipline	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
	Management of 552,663 acres of forest and woodlands would beneficially preserve and/or restore habitat for special status species.	Impacts similar to Alternative A for management of 554,108 acres of forest and woodlands.	Same as Alternative A.	Impacts similar to Alternative A for management of 288,300 acres of forest and woodlands, but to a lesser degree.
Vegetation	156,425 acres of fire treatments/decade would produce beneficial improvements in the health, biomass, age class, and diversity of forage.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	50,900 acres/decade of prescribed fire would produce beneficial improvements in the health, biomass, age class, and diversity of forage, though at a lesser degree than the other alternatives.
	245,649 AUMs allotted could result in short-term impacts that include loss of vegetative cover and biomass, and trampling, with long-term impacts such as reductions in plant productivity and regenerative ability, and increases in weeds; though 50% upland vegetation utilization by livestock, and 30% riparian vegetation utilization would set limits on grazing impacts.	244,034 AUMs allotted could result in impacts similar to Alternative A; though 60% upland vegetation utilization by livestock and 50% riparian vegetation utilization would set limits on grazing impacts.	187,450 AUMs allotted could result in impacts similar to Alternative A; though 50% upland vegetation utilization by livestock, and 30% riparian vegetation utilization would set limits on grazing impacts.	246,128 AUMs allotted could result in impacts similar to Alternative A; unspecified upland vegetation utilization by livestock and no utilization specified for riparian areas could have indirect, adverse impacts on vegetation.
	Increased public access via easements and	No easements or acquisitions sought.	Similar to Alternative A, though somewhat greater	5,000 acres would preclude agricultural entry that would

TABLE 2.5. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS

	Alternatives			
Discipline	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
	acquisitions, and agricultural entry on withdrawn lands would expose vegetation resources to potential degradation.	Agricultural entry on withdrawn lands would expose vegetation resources to potential degradation.	impacts may occur if more easements/acquisitions are sought than those under Alternative A.	lessen exposure of vegetation resources to potential degradation compared with other alternatives. Unspecified amounts of land easements and acquisitions.
	18,945 acres of surface disturbance associated with mineral development would have moderately adverse impacts to vegetation resources compared with the other alternatives.	19,033 acres of surface disturbance associated with mineral development would have the greatest relative adverse impact on vegetation resources.	18,757 acres of surface disturbance associated with mineral development would have the least relative adverse impact on vegetation resources.	18,212 acres of surface disturbance associated with mineral development would have moderate impacts on vegetation resources compared with the other alternatives.
	34,640 acres of rangeland improvements would help restore natural vegetation communities, eliminate weeds, and control livestock movement (through fencing). Guzzlers and reservoirs would have adverse impacts.	50,900 acres of rangeland improvements would have impacts similar to Alternative A.	45,860 acres of rangeland improvements would have impacts similar to Alternative A.	40,390 acres of rangeland improvements would have impacts similar to Alternative A.
	Establishment of 3 backcountry byways, 5 SMRAs, and 400 miles of non-motorized and 800 miles of motorized trails would adversely expose areas to trampling and weed introduction.	Establishment of 3 backcountry byways and 800 miles of motorized trails would adversely expose areas to trampling and weed introduction.	Establishment of 5 SMRAs and 400 miles of non-motorized would adversely expose areas to trampling and weed introduction.	Establishment of 3 backcountry byways, 5 SMRAs, and 57+ miles of motorized trails (and unlimited access) would adversely expose areas to trampling and weed introduction.

TABLE 2.5. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS				
	Alternatives			
Discipline	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
	Erosion control on slopes greater than 20% and surface disturbance restrictions on slopes greater than 40% would have beneficial impacts that ensure adequate substrate exists for continued plant growth. 345,850 acres of ACEC designation, 52,978 acres of WSAs, and 72 miles of W&SR recommended designations would benefit vegetation resources. 75,845 acres would be closed to OHV travel, which would reduce damage to and loss of vegetation, and the spread of weeds.	Erosion control on slopes greater than 20% would have beneficial impacts that ensure adequate substrate exists for continued plant growth, but less beneficial than Alternative A or C. 170,886 acres of ACEC designation, 52,978 acres of WSAs, and 52 miles of W&SR recommended designations would benefit vegetation resources. 60,187 acres would be closed to OHV travel, with similar impacts as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A. 681,310 acres of ACEC designation, 52,978 acres of WSAs, and 216 miles of W&SR recommended designations would benefit vegetation resources. 366,559 acres would be closed to OHV travel, with similar impacts as Alternative A.	Restrictions on surface disturbing for mineral activities for slopes greater than 40% would ensure adequate substrate exists for continued plant growth. Erosion control on slopes less than 40% are unspecified. 165,944 acres of ACEC designation, 52,978 acres of WSAs, and 52 miles of W&SR designation would benefit vegetation resources. 50,388 acres would be closed to OHV travel, with similar impacts as Alternative A.
Visual Resources	156,425 acres of fire treatments/decade would have short-term impacts that affect color, line, form, and texture of the treated area; long-term benefits to visual resources would include lower frequency, size, and smoke generation of unmanaged wildland fires.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same impacts as Alternative A, except that 50,900 acres/decade would be treated.

TABLE 2.5. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS				
	Alternatives			
Discipline	A	B	C	D
	36,267 acres of locatable mineral withdrawals for the Green River Scenic Corridor, the White River, relict vegetation areas, the Book Cliffs Natural Area, and the Lower Green River ACEC would have direct, protection-related, beneficial impacts on scenic quality.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	35,900 acres of locatable mineral withdrawals for the Green River Scenic Corridor, the White River, relict vegetation areas, the Lower Green River ACEC, and recreation sites would have direct, protection-related, beneficial impacts on scenic quality.
	Elimination of grazing in the Nine Mile Acquired Area would preserve scenic quality of riparian areas.	Limited grazing in the Nine Mile Acquired area would partially preserve scenic quality.	Same as Alternative A.	Unlimited grazing in the Nine Mile Acquired Area would diminish scenic quality.
	2,836,475 acres associated with mineral leasing and development would have moderate impacts to visual resources compared with the other alternatives.	2,905,472 acres associated with mineral leasing and development would have the greatest impact on visual resources.	2,610,904 acres associated with mineral leasing and development would have the least impact on visual resources.	2,516,557 acres associated with mineral leasing and development would have moderate impacts to visual resources compared with the other alternatives.
	Asphalt Wash would be managed as VRM I and VRM II, which limits OHV use to designated routes; the White River corridor would be protected from surface-disturbing activities for up to one mile from the river corridor; 499,620	The White River corridor would have unrestricted OHV use, unlimited recreational group sizes, potential concentrated use of certain recreational areas, and minimal monitoring of impacts to scenic quality from	Same as Alternative A, except that 522,637 acres of SRMAs would have beneficial impacts on visual quality.	Same as Alternative B.

TABLE 2.5. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS				
	Alternatives			
Discipline	A	B	C	D
	acres of SMRAs would have beneficial, short-term and long-term impacts on scenic quality.	recreational use; Book Cliffs would have unlimited and unconfined recreation; both of these would potentially create scenic quality degradation. 87,961 acres of SMRAs would be managed for, which would have beneficial, short-term and long-term impacts on scenic quality.		
	Light pollution adjacent to Dinosaur National Monument would be mitigated.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Light pollution adjacent to Dinosaur National Monument would not be mitigated.
	Establishment of 800 miles of motorized trails would produce fugitive dust, erosional impacts, and surface-disturbing contrasts that would be directly adverse to visual quality. Closing or limiting OHV travel on 1,719,320 acres would benefit scenic quality.	Same as Alternative A, except that closing or limiting OHV travel on 1,720,088 acres would benefit visual quality.	No motorized trails would be established. Closing or limiting OHV travel on 1,720,088 acres would benefit visual quality.	Establishment of 57+ miles of motorized trails would produce fugitive dust, erosional impacts, and surface-disturbing contrasts that would be directly adverse to visual quality. Closing or limiting OHV travel on 937,663 acres would benefit scenic quality
	Restrictions on surface disturbances to slopes greater than 40% would beneficially reduce visual-quality degradation.	Restrictions on slopes greater than 40% are unspecified, which would have adverse impacts on visual quality.	Same as Alternative A, except that no disturbances would be allowed slopes greater than 40%.	Restrictions on surface disturbances for mineral activities to slopes greater than 40% would help reduce visual-quality

TABLE 2.5. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS				
	Alternatives			
Discipline	A	B	C	D
				degradation, but is unspecified for other activities, which would have adverse impacts on visual quality.
	345,850 acres of ACEC designation, 52,978 acres of WSAs, and 72 miles of W&SR recommended designations would benefit visual resources through VRM management implementation and restricting surface disturbances.	170,886 acres of ACEC designation, 52,978 acres of WSAs, and 52 miles of W&SR recommended designations would benefit visual resources through VRM management implementation and restricting surface disturbances.	681,310 acres of ACEC designation, 52,978 acres of WSAs, and 216 miles of W&SR recommended designations, the greatest amount of acreage, would benefit visual resources through VRM management implementation and restricting surface disturbances.	165,944 acres of ACEC designation, 52,978 acres of WSAs, and 52 miles of W&SR designation, the least amount of acreage, would benefit visual resources through VRM management implemen-tation and restricting surface disturbances.
	Would manage 513,644 acres as VRM I and II, and 1,960,356 acres as VRM III and IV.	Would manage 286,801 acres as VRM I and II, and 2,187,198 acres as VRM III and VRM IV.	Would manage 768,890 acres as VRM I and II, and 1,705,110 acres as VRM III and VRM IV.	Would manage 286,457 acres as VRM I and II, and 2,187,543 acres as VRM III and VRM IV.
	552,663 acres of woodlands and forests would have treatments or be harvested; short-term impacts would be degradation of line, color, and texture contrasts created from woodland treatments, harvesting and salvage, and OHV surface disturbances in areas	554,108 acres of woodlands and forests would have treatments or be harvested with same impacts as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	288,300 acres of woodlands and forests would have treatments or be harvested with same impacts as Alternative A.

TABLE 2.5. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS				
	Alternatives			
Discipline	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
	visible to the public; long-term impacts would include reducing the potential for catastrophic wildland fires and creation of scenic variety through a mosaic of vegetation types.			
Wildlife and Fisheries Resources	Restrictions on OHV travel to designated routes in areas with high cultural resource site density would beneficially preserve habitat for wildlife.	Similar to Alternative A.	Similar to Alternative A.	Maintaining areas open to OHV use would not protect wildlife habitat near cultural sites, with potentially adverse impacts to wildlife.
	154,900 acres of fire treatments/decade would produce beneficial improvements in the health, biomass, age class, and diversity of forage for wildlife resources.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	50,900 acres/decade of prescribed fire treatments would have similar impacts as Alternative A, though on a smaller scale than the other alternatives.
	104,871 AUMs allocated to wildlife and 2,940 AMUs allocated to wild horses would have more beneficial impacts on wildland than Alternative D.	104,871 AUMs allocated to wildlife would have impacts similar to Alternative A.	106,196 AUMs allocated to wildlife and 3,960 AMUs allocated to wild horses would have impacts similar to Alternative A.	96,607 AUMs allocated to wildlife and 3,360 AMUs allocated to wild horses would have impacts similar to but less than the action alternatives.
	Limiting upland vegetation utilization by livestock to 50%, and 30% riparian vegetation utilization would beneficially improve habitat	Limiting upland vegetation utilization by livestock to 60%, and 50% riparian vegetation utilization would benefit wildlife habitat, but	Same as Alternative A.	Unspecified vegetation utilization by livestock, and unspecified riparian vegetation utilization would provide less protection to

TABLE 2.5. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS

	Alternatives			
Discipline	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
	and wildlife resources.	less than Alternatives A and C.		provide less protection to wildlife and fisheries habitat than the other alternatives.
	Precluding mineral entry on withdrawn lands would have long-term beneficial impacts on habitat by protecting them from minerals surface disturbances.	Similar to Alternative A.	Similar to Alternative A,	Similar to Alternative A, except that agricultural entry would also be precluded on mineral entry withdrawals.
	Construction activities associated with mineral development would cause reduction in the AUMs available to wildlife, loss of wildlife and fisheries habitats, and disruption and/or alteration of seasonal migration routes due to the additional construction facilities; indirect impacts include habitat fragmentation and changes in behavior, distribution, activity, and energy expenditure that are caused by human disturbance.	Similar to Alternative A.	Similar to Alternative A.	Similar to Alternative A.
	Rangeland improvements would have long-term beneficial impacts to wildlife	Similar to Alternative A.	Similar to Alternative A.	Similar to Alternative A.

TABLE 2.5. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS				
	Alternatives			
Discipline	A	B	C	D
	habitat by improving existing habitat and providing water during high-stress drought periods.			
	Designation of SRMAs and byways would have long-term beneficial impacts on wildlife and fisheries by limiting surface-disturbing activities; adverse impacts would be produced by increased visitor use and recreational activities.	Similar to Alternative A, but proportionally smaller impacts because of smaller affected areas.	Similar to Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A. Minimal recreational management would adversely impact wildlife and fisheries from recreational activities without protective measures.
	Stream habitat improvements would help reduce erosion and sedimentation, which would have direct beneficial impacts on wildlife and fisheries resources.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Fewer protection and improvement measures as the action alternative, with fewer beneficial impacts.
	Wildlife management actions would have beneficial impacts by providing habitat and forage for wildlife, expanding wildlife reintroduction efforts, and protecting crucial winter ranges.	Similar to Alternative A, but would have fewer beneficial impacts. There would be adverse impacts to moose and bison.	Similar to Alternative A.	Amount of allowed disturbances in crucial winter ranges would be unspecified; species reintroduction would be unspecified.
	OHV designations would	Similar to Alternative A.	Similar to Alternative A, but	Designated OHV use would

TABLE 2.5. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS

	Alternatives			
Discipline	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
	have beneficial impacts by providing additional wildlife habitat protection from surface disturbances, noise, and human harassment.		would provide the most additional habitat protection.	provide the least additional habitat protection.
	552,663 acres of forest and woodlands harvested or treated would have long-term beneficial impacts to wildlife and fisheries by reducing fuel loading and the risks of wildland fire, and improving big-game habitat.	554,108 acres harvested or treated would have similar impacts as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	288,300 acres managed through treatment or harvest would have similar impacts as Alternative A, but reduced in scale.
Wild Horses	156,425 acres of fire treatments/decade would produce beneficial improvements of wild horse habitat in the health, biomass, age class, and diversity of forage.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	50,900 acres/decade of prescribed fire would produce beneficial improvements of wild horse habitat in the health, biomass, age class, and diversity of forage, though to a lesser degree than the other alternatives.
	2,940 AUMs allocated to wild horses.	0 AUMs allocated to wild horses (horses removed).	3,960 AUMs allocated to wild horses.	3,360 AUMs allocated to wild horses.
	Surface-disturbing mineral leasing within HMAs would have adverse impacts to horse habitat, but additional acres in the Winter Ridge	No impacts to wild horses since they would be removed.	Similar to Alternative A.	Maintaining current levels of minerals development would have the highest adverse impacts to horse habitat.

TABLE 2.5. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS				
	Alternatives			
Discipline	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
	HA and Hill Creek HMA would go into categories that either restrict minerals development or result in less of an impact. Would not reintroduce a wild horse herd into the Bonanza HA; an AML of 100 horses in the Winter Ridge HMA; Hill Creek HMA would have an AML of 70 to 145 horses with a minimum herd of 70 individuals.	Would remove all wild horses from the VPA.	Would re-establish a herd of wild horses in the Bonanza HMA, with an AML of 85 horses; an AML of 70 horses in the Winter Ridge HMA, with an AML of 100 horses; Hill Creek HMA would have an AML of 145 horses, with a minimum herd of 70 individuals.	Bonanza HMA would be managed for 85 horses; the wild horse herd in the Winter Ridge HA would be gathered and made available for adoption; Hill Creek HMA managed with an AML of 195 horses.
Woodland Resources	156,425 acres of fire treatments/decade would produce beneficial improvements in the health, biomass, age class, and diversity of forage. Impacts to 18,945 acres from mineral leasing would potentially have adverse impacts on woodland resources. 499,620 acres of managed SRMAs would have long-term beneficial impacts to woodland resources.	Same as Alternative A. Impacts to 19,033 acres from mineral leasing would potentially have impacts similar to Alternative A. 87,961 acres of managed SRMAs would result in the least amount of long-term beneficial impacts to	Same as Alternative A. Impacts to 18,757 acres from mineral leasing would potentially have impacts similar to Alternative A. 522,637 acres of managed SRMAs would have the most long-term beneficial impacts to woodland	50,900 acres/decade of prescribed fire treatments would have similar impacts as Alternative A, though to a lesser degree. Impacts to 18,212 acres from mineral leasing would potentially have impacts similar to Alternative A. Same as Alternative B.

TABLE 2.5. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS				
	Alternatives			
Discipline	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
		woodland resources.	resources.	
	Soils/water resource decisions to protect slopes would have beneficial impacts on woodlands	Similar impacts to Alternative A, except that less protection to steep slopes would have adverse impacts on woodlands.	Similar impacts to Alternative A, but providing the most protection to steep slopes and beneficial impacts to woodlands.	Protection to steep slopes only from minerals activities would provide the least beneficial impacts to woodlands.
	800 miles of motorized trails and 400 miles of non-motorized trails would have the most adverse impact on woodlands.	800 miles of motorized trail development would have adverse impact on woodlands.	400 miles of non-motorized trails would have adverse impacts on riparian and relict woodlands.	57+ miles of new trails would have impacts similar to Alternatives A and C, but to a lesser degree.
	552,663 acres managed through treatment or harvest would have beneficial impacts to woodlands.	554,108 acres managed through treatment or harvest impacts similar to Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	288,300 acres managed through treatment or harvest would have the least beneficial impacts to woodlands.

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